THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for countressation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the for sing prices. For one copy, \$2 per ammun; three copies for \$5; five part for \$5; the cupies for \$15; twenty copies, sent to one address the community of the National Saturday.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Steam Mackinery for Screw Propeller Sloops of War," will be serived at this department until 2 o'clock, p. m., of the eighth of eptomber next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing the same on board, for each of the crow shops of war building at the U.S. navy-yards at Portsmooth, H. New York, Philadelphis, and Gosport in accordance with the

SAIS will also be received at the same time and place for the achievry and appendages, and placing the same on boars the acrew sloops of war building at the navy-yards at Boston ohia, and Penacola under the specifications and condition and, with variations in the following particulars, vir. ourse power 750 at, at least, 80 revolutions per minute, in total weight for machinery, appendages, bullers and wate bunkers, tools, spare pieces, and coal must not exceed 31, 240 pounds cach. The length occupied by the engines and counter to the state of the

Steam engine manufacturers who desire to bid, can obtain a copy of

July 29-lawtSep 8

Notice of the Postponement of the Pub ic Sales

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public sales of the vacant public lands within the late reserve for the half-breeds or mixed-blonds of the Dacotah or Sionx nation of Indius, ordered by Proclamation No. 606, dated May 27, 1858, to be hold at the land offices at Faribunit and Hendersen, in the Siste of Miunsonia, on the thirtieth of August and sixth of September next, have, by order of the President, been postponed until further notice be given.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

July 27—1aw4w [Int. & Star.]

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION

INCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION,
INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY—GEORGE
FAINAM. Office on Main street, next door to the Banking House of
Cole, Sunney, & Co., La Crosse, Visconain.
I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to
farms, farming, or pine lands; to locate government lands, either
with land warrants or money, in Wisconain or Minicesots; to altend to
the selling or leading of hands, lots, dwelling liouses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine titles,
collect rents, &c., &c.

orly on commission; to make collections, pay targs, examine titles, collect rent, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to 10ANING MONEY, which I guaranty to loan on real estate worth three times the amount of money loaned, and secure to the owner from ten to twelve per cent. Interest paid annually. Security on real estate in Wisconsin and Minnesota he more secure than in New York, for the renact that hands are advanting from 25 to 100 per cent, every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 12 per cent, and in Minnesota there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and returns remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country. Feb 17—6m

GEO, FARNAM.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon, C. C. Washburne, M. C., Mineral Fohtt, Wis.; Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Mailton, Wis.; Hon. G. C. C. Cosse, Wis.; Lett. Gov. E. D. Campbell, La Crosse, Wis.; Hon, S. D. Hactings, (State treasurer form, Wis.; Hon. These, Robold, (receiver C. S. land office), La Crosse, Wis.; Hon, D. D. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, do. do.; Hon, Geo, Gall, (judge 6th judicial circuit,) Galeville, Wis.

J. & W. M. GALT'S STEAM FIRE-WOOD how a superior of the street of the st

An woos purchases.

In our coal department we cannot be surpassed, as we purchase in our coal department we cannot be surpassed, as we purchase tions but the best article, prepared by the best miners in this country. Our coal is all perfectly screened and housed from the weather, coabling us to deliver in good order at any seasor of the year.

T. J. & W. M. GALT.

T. J. & W. M. GALT.

Offices northwest corner of 12th and Catreots, one square south of
Peonsylvania avenue, and foot of 17th atreet.

July 14—dif

ATIONAL PHILOSOPHY IN HISTORY AND IN SYSTEM, by A. C. Fraser. Edinburgh, 1858. 41.

"that Hours with the Froethinker's. London. 57 cents. Twelve Lectures to the Men of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1850. 50 cest. Hand Book of Political Economy. London, 1858. 63 cents. A Selection of English Synonyms. London, 1858. 51.

Beccionario da Lingua Tuny chamada lingua geral dos indigenas do Italia. Larging. \$1.25.

Practical Guide to Italian Conversation, with a vocabulary. Leiptigs. \$1.25.

The Great Eclipse of March 15, 1855. London. Scents.
The Great Eclipse of March 15, 1855. London. Scents.
The Conjet of 1856, by J. Russell Hind. London. St. Cents.
Grapel's Sources of the Roman Crif Law. London. \$1.50.
Eliquette for Ladies and Goutlemen. London. 50 cents.
La Completation Rasse de 1825. London, 1858. 37 cents.
La France on l'Augieterra? Variations Russe Sur le thème de l'Atmated de 18 Sanvier. London, 1858. 37 cents.
July 29 FRANK TAYLOR.

THE LONDON STAGE, COMPLETE IN FOUR large ectave vedumes, containing two bundred of the best play the language, exclusive of Shakepeare's. For sale, two second-hand copies only, new ones being unobtains to at 30 asch—published at \$14. Just imported from London by June 19

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 96.

Валлиона, Мау 8, 1858.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

## WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST. RALTI-

May 26-17

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASBAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercandle credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6mo\*

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law Rooms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR JULY, 1858.—GREG-ORY & MAURY, Managers, WHAINGTON, DELAWARE. To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the

quarters, and every other possible lacinty, while the provide of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows: For all points between Washington Junction and Pledmont by the 5.15, a no., train. For all stations between Polimont and Wheeling, take the 63.0, p. no., train. To
connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. ma, train.

For takkets of all kinds, baggage checks, and further information,
apply to

Or at the ticket office, Washington station.

W. F. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

1. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA
RAILFOAD.

at 6 ½ o'clock, a. m., for Aloxadria, where passengers take the cars to Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Wood stock, &c., and at 7 ½, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connections to Memphia.

Haggage wagens and commitmes leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASH-INGTON BRANCH.—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, trains will leave

\$35,000 | 1 prize of. 12,500 | 1 do 7,500 | 1 do 5,000 | 100 prize of. 4,000 | 111 (lowest 3-No. prizes) 8,000 | 2c., 3a.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICH-

ORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE MALL.

Because it is the ornament Ged himself provided for all our race.

Because it is the ornament Ged himself provided for all our race.

Because it is the ornament Ged himself provided for all our race.

Beader, although the rose may bloom ever so brighily in the glowing check, the eye be over so sparking, the teeth be those of poar, if the head is berefit of its overing; or the hair be smarted and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or, worse still, if sprinkled with gray, Nature will lose more than hair her charme. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently socure to two or ranagent. Bead the following and judge. The writer of

the first is the celebrated pianist, Thelberg:

New York, April 19, 1858.

Dan Sir; Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my bair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recoveraci its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wondorful invention, quito efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, éasr sir, yours, truly,

Dr. Wood.

S. THALBERG.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

"Drych a'r Gwylledydet." "Drych a'r Gwylledydet."

Welch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1858.

Pzor. O. J. Wood: Dear air: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her bair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color; but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's trial, it has performed that wouldright of turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

Naw York, July 25, 1257. PROV. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown fark, and I now feel condient that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant liching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prov. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced failing of and turning gray; I was fast becoming badd, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January hast. A few applications fastenced my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommended its use to all. J. D. HOSS. Cincaso, Ill., May I, 1357.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, me-

Cincaoo, Bl., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and amalt; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for Rs. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietora, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Raling Establishment.) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggisis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

May 13—43m

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealors.

May 13—ddm

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and gouliemen lose one of their greatest matural attractions—a San head of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is. What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and restors its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we keg to easy try Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. A few applications will stop the hair falling or breaking, remove damfuril, keep the seash clean, and white, and impart reshness and vigor to the nair; and, although you may have been ball twenty years, the continued use of it two mouths will insure you a lixuriant head of hair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by

Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. D. GillaMAN, drugsity, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. CLARK, 45; street and Penn. avenue.

May 21—3m

MAYANTED—A Physician or Lawver, with a cush

WANTED-A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash A Copy of the paper will be sent to any person withing to see it.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person withing to see it.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person withing to see it.

June 5

June 5

M. RS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG
LADIPS, No. 413 E street, Washington, D. C.—The exercises
of this school will be resumed October 1, 1885. Circulars, including
terms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above address.

EXTRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls, Manules, Dueters, &c. Black Groinadine Berego Black Twisted Silks With all other kinds of Brst-class Mourning Goods con-

and.
So pieces wide and narrow best Black English Crapes.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchased.

vercharged.
A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase.
PERRY & BROTTHER,
Cantral Stores, west building,
opposite Centre Mark

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
Y. COYLE & Ch., Agenta
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR AUGUST, 1858.

\$37,515 (—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, lass 184, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturay, AUGUST 21, 1858.
75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots.—BRILLIANY SCHEME.

Tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL-REPLY TO "MA-

I am a boarder at the National Hotel, and have been so for years; perhaps the oldest boarder in it. I was there during the winter of 56-57, and particularly during the month of February, '57. I took every meal there. I was well acquainted with tien. Quitman, and had frequent interviews with him during that month, on matters of business which were pending before Congress. I know that he recomed on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 15th streets, and know where he took his meals. He called occasionally at the National, and upon my invitation took tea there with me twice, and we partook of the same food. I remember seeing him once at the dinner ton took tea there with me twice, and we partook of the same food. I remember seeing him once at the dinner table in that month; but I was not poisoned, nor was I ill a moment during the time of the existence of that sickness at the Hotel, nor was I the only one exempt from the disease; many of my personal acquaintances, and hundreds whose faces I learned to know, who were guests at the Hotel during that period, came and departed in health, without disease or aliment of any kind contracted there.

to cut down a vigorous man who ate a single meal there or several, could exist when myself and many others who took allour meals there at the same table, and lived entirely in the hotel, were not at all affected, but still live in the full enjoyment of uninterrupted health. Much less do I feel disposed to admit the existence of such terrible poisons, when other gentlemen, who had not for weeks eaten anything at the National, suffered for months with disease similar in all its characteristics to the so-called "National Hotel disease." I feel, therefore, that I have not only an authorized right, but that in justice to others it is my duty, to repel this speculation as to the causes of the affliction of my fellow-boarders, which I witnessed, and which are mentioned by "Malaria." The cases of disease at the National during the winter and spring of '57 I know to have been few in comparison with the great number of guests. I rendered what attention was in my power to the afflicted, and I endeavored, by giving strict attention to symptoms, and consideration to alleged causes, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the authject, but could only find that several were equally plausible. I could not admit that there was

were equally plausible. I could not admit that there was any specific poison, for I could not see how hundreds hav-ing at least as good an opportunity to contract disease as the few who did, should escape, and hope that the next learned speculator on the subject will kindly enlighten

which proved fatal to him by dining at the National in February, 1857; but I do not believe it, for reasons stated. How can it be reliably asserted that a man dining once at a hotel is poisoned or diseased fatally, whilst hundreds who partook of similar food, had breakfasted, dined, supped, and slept in the house before, and continued to do a afterwards, should escape unharmed?

But supposing the same possible neglect wight have

so afterwards, should escape unharmed?

But, supposing that some possible neglect might have led to the sickness, the owners of the National Hotel property caused the entire furniture of the house to be sold during the summer of 1857 at an immense sacrifice. The premises were then put through a course of most complete renovation from cellar to garret, until water, brush, and lime could do no more. It was then refurnished by the present proprietors, Messrs. Tenney & Co., who bestowed every attention to cleansing and furnishing. None of this information do I borrow from hearsay or surmise, but witnessed it myself. I have been in the house since it was opened last autumn, and can say, from my personal knowledge, that I have never seen any public house in Washington better conducted.

During the past season it has done a heavy business; many thouse and have come, sojourned, and gone, contented and satisfied, and it is now patronized as freely as any house in Washington has ever been; no one has been injured, nor has any injury been heard of except from

any house in Washington has ever been; no one has been injured, nor has any injury been heard of except from some speculator like "Malaria." This should prove that the supposed disease was generated in the "set management, and is not here now. The present proprietors have invested their means in the National, and to the knowledge of myself, as well as many others, are doing all in their power to discharge their full duty. No house has ever been better kept in Washington than the National under its present management; and I therefore, in behalf of myself as a boarder, as well as in justice to the proprietors, protest against this incessant assault. It is unjust, and should not be tolerated.

I have no anology to offer for this article, save that

The first first points of the first points of

audito

TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

impose on them is forced to an or \$200,000, what the object, it is supposed, of punishing their sympathy with the supreme government. They were imprisoned with the intention of keeping them confined till they should comply with the demand; but the other foreign merchants their sections and their sections to the contract of their sections.

raignto, was attacked by Cobos, (Zuloaguista,) from Cglaya, his forces routed, himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he afterwards summarily executed by hanging, according to one statement, by shooting, according to the other.

There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra Huasteen in favor of the constitutionalists, and Governor

parture from the city, and the appointment of General Marin to administer the government in his absence. It is obvious, from a long article in the Union, however, that strong suspicions and free reports as to the actual cause and probable results of Governor Moreno's departure were in circulation, insinuating that they were widely different from the ostensible ones. It would seem thought consible that he might be about

to have been thought possible that he might be aban-doning the city, or, at best, contemplating some Quizotk undertaking.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Intelligence reaches us from Galveston up to the 26th

Sugar cane will produce very heavily, and grinding begin early and be kept up long."

wards we learn that two of those who had been put in juil, or others caught afterwards, were hanged. The Wardicks are believed to have been at the head of the depredations committed upon Mexican cartmen in Goliad and Karnes counties, last winter and spring.

Governor Ujhazy, the Hungarian patriot and exile, has returned to his home in Texas from Europe, whither he

Panis, July 23.—French ingenuity and taste have supplied a great variety of materials and shapes for the different articles of which the female attire is composed, excepting for the chassare. Until within the last year sating the laine and satin francise for the toilette de citle, and ordinary silk and satin for full dress, have been the only materials which offer any resource for the fabrication of those indispensable decorations of the feet. Whereas, we can now indicate to your readers new tissues, both serviceable and ornamental. There are varieties of new coutils, not only greys, but bronze color, brown, and blue. The contil is a strong tissue of cotton, and of late the manufacture of this article has been so perfected that the coutil has all the prilliancy and the durability of satin fessicies. Within the last few months the manufacturers of Lyons have offered to the Paris elegantes a silk tissue, the Inspersione; it is strong, and may be adapted to any style of chaussure. To the eye it has the appearance of a very solid, rich silk, embroidered in patterns, with the needle. The first pair of shoes made of this material was presented to the Empress, and her Majesty expressed herself well pleased with the nevelty and the beauty of the gift. We do not doubt that the fashion will be adopted generally during the coming winter. Attempts have been several times made to discard the bottine in favor of the shoe and the slipper, but we are happy to say that good taste has prevailed; the boot is the only Tampico to the 19th July. As usual the accounts are so confused that it is a difficult task to guess exactly what has happened since the last arrival.

It is reported that the forces of the constitutionalists had been defeated at Guanajuato by Gen Miranon on the 8th of July, capturing a large amount of arms and ammunition. There is also a report announcing the subsequent defeat and rout of Miranon, who, it will be recollected, is a leader of the Zuloaga faction.

The capture of San Luis Potosi by the constitutionalists is mentioned. The account of the capture states that Zuanus, taking advantage of the departure of Miranon's brigade to the relief of Guadalajars, advanced to attack San Luis with a force more than double that of the garrison, and after six hours fighting, which cost many lives, succeeded in capturing the place, its defenders retiring towards Mexico, with the exception of some who renained prisoners, and whose number is unknown. Once within the city, the assailants tore down and sacked many houses in the suburbs. Three or four in the centre of the city met a similar fate, and if others escaped, it was owing, not to the elemency of the victors, but to the mussiveness of their structure and the solidity of their doors, which resisted the efforts made to demolish them, till the passion of the soldiery subsided and order was in a measure restored. The commander assembled the Spanish merchants, and wanted to impose on them a forced loan of \$200,000, with the object, it is supposed, of punishing their synapsthy with the supreme government. They were imprisoned with the favor of the shoe and the slipper, but we are happy to say that good taste has prevailed; the boot is the only suitable and becoming covering for the foot either for the street or for the saloon. The prettiest style for full

ply with the demand; but the other foreign merchants came to their assistance, and by their intervention the sum was reduced to \$4120,090, and was imposed on all, without distinction of nationality. Another of the outrages of Zuazan was to imprison thirty ecclesiastics, and to demand from the Bishop \$50,000 as a fine, which that respectable prelate refused to pay. One of the most notable circumstances, and that which most strongly demands attention, is that the second in command of the force held a similar position under the celebrated fillibuster Walker, and that the artillerists who served the seventeen pieces with which San Luis was assaulted, and who caused the most damage, were taken from among the followers of the same adventurer.

Pueblita, (Constitutionalist,) while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by Cobos, (Zuloaguista,) from the chiefs of the tribes of Arabs. The Arabs appeared in their national costume, but the dames were ait attired in the extreme of Paris modes—voluminous skirts, decolletee robes, silks and satina, laces and tulles, artificial flowers and modern jewelry. French taste ministering to feunale vanity will prove a surer and more innocent mode of conquest than fire and the sword.

All heavy tissues are now abandoned; we see nothing but gauzes, silk or woolen, bareges, piques, contils, muslins and organdies. For young ladies, a pink barege, having flounces, a disposition, and made with a low-necked body, forms a becoming costume. The body is cut straight across; with it a muslin chemisette is worn having puffings of talle with pink ribbons run in them. The mantlelet is of thin white muslin, festooned at the edges, and decorated with puffings and bows of pink There had been an outbreak in the queriets of sterms Huasteca in favor of the constitutionalists, and Governor Moreno, of Tampico, had left that city with 600 men, to endeavor to suppress it. Previously to starting, he had issued a proclamation to the pronunciados, offering an amnesty to all those having taken up arms surrendering them, and declaring that those refusing to do so should be treated as conspirators. He also issued a proclamation to the Tamanlipecos announcing the cause of his dearture from the city, and the appointment of General edges, and decorated with pullings and bows of pink ribbons. A bonnet of white crape, with the crown of spotted black tulle, and ornaments of red and white roses,

The general law relating to banks in the State of Georgia requires that annual and semi-annual reports shall be made of their condition, which shall be accomshall be made of their condition, which shall be accompanied by an affidavit from the proper officer that the bank has not violated any of the provisions of the act referred to, and, in case of failure to make such report and affidavit, directs the governor to make proclamation against such delinquent bunks, declaring that the bills of such banks shall not be received in payment of any debt due to the State of Georgia. The governor has called upon the banks to make a report and affidavit of their condition, and has just issued a proclamation against the banks banks to make a report and silidavit of their condition, and has just issued a proclamation against the banks which have neglected to comply with the law. The list of delinquent banks is as follows: The Bank of the State of Georgia. The Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savan-

ultimo.

The first bale of new crop cotton was received at Galveston on the 24th of July, from the plantation of Mr.

A. M. Campbell. The first bale of last year was received. The Commercial Bank of Brunswick. A. M. Campbell. The first bale of last year was received on the 11th of August. The Civilian says that from present indications cotton picking will be very general by the 1st of August. Unless some extraordinary calamity interferes the crop will be far the largest ever produced in Texas. The Houston Telegraph says of the growing crops in Texas that "our accounts continue everywhere favorable. The rust has done some little damage to a few cotton fields in the State, but as a whole the crop is excessionally promising. Corn is everywhere abundant, The Cherokeq Insurance and Banking Company, at The La Grange Bank.

The La Grange Bank.
The Bank of Commerce, at Sayannah.
The Bank of Commerce, at Sayannah.
The Mechanics' Savinga Bank, at Savannah.
The Mechanics' Savinga Bank, at Savannah.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company.
The Marine Bank of Georgia, at Savannah.
The Bank of Columbus.
The Bank of Middle Georgia, at Macon.
The Bank of the Empire State, at Rome.
The Union Bank, at Augusta.
The City Bank, at Augusta.
The City Bank, at Augusta.
The Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Dalton.
The Bank of Greensborough.
The Timber Cutters' Bank, at Savannah.
The Exchange Bank of the State of Georgia, at Griffin, and begin early and he kept up reng.

A gang of some six or seven horse thieves were recently watched and caught in their thefts by the good citizeng of Golfad, and one of them by the name of Wardick was shot and killed while crossing the river at Golfad. Two or three others were put in jail. A day or two afterwards we learn that two of those who had been put in tall or others caught afterwards, were hanged. The

The Mechanics' Bank, at Augusta. THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

[From the Chicago Times, August 3d.] ng the last week there have been received at Chi-